1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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669 Political Committee and commanding general of the Second Field Army.[3]

669 727 Another factor that contributed to the nature of the "bandit-suppression campaigns" in the Southwest was the large number of Nationalist troops that surrendered to the Communists in this region. The Communists claim they accepted the surrender of 900,000 Nationalist soldiers in Southwest China -- 400,000 of them in organized units and the remainder in scattered groups or as individuals. Part of the captured forces were reorganized and relocated as Communist units, but large numbers were discharged and ordered to their homes. Some of this latter group remained at large to create serious problems for the Communists, including reported participation in open rebellions during 1950 and 1951.

669 725 Communist military campaigns in the Southwest against the remnants of Nationalist

3. Report of Liu Po-ch'eng, Cheng-fu Kung-tso Pao-kao Hui-Pien, 1950, [Compendium of Government Reports 1950], Peking, People's Press, 1951, pp. 989-91.